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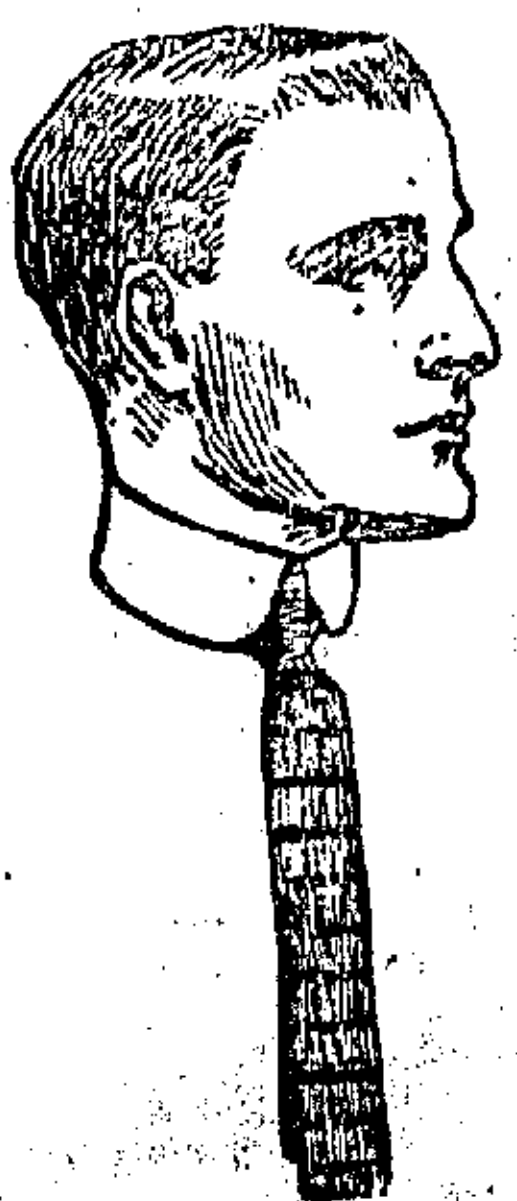


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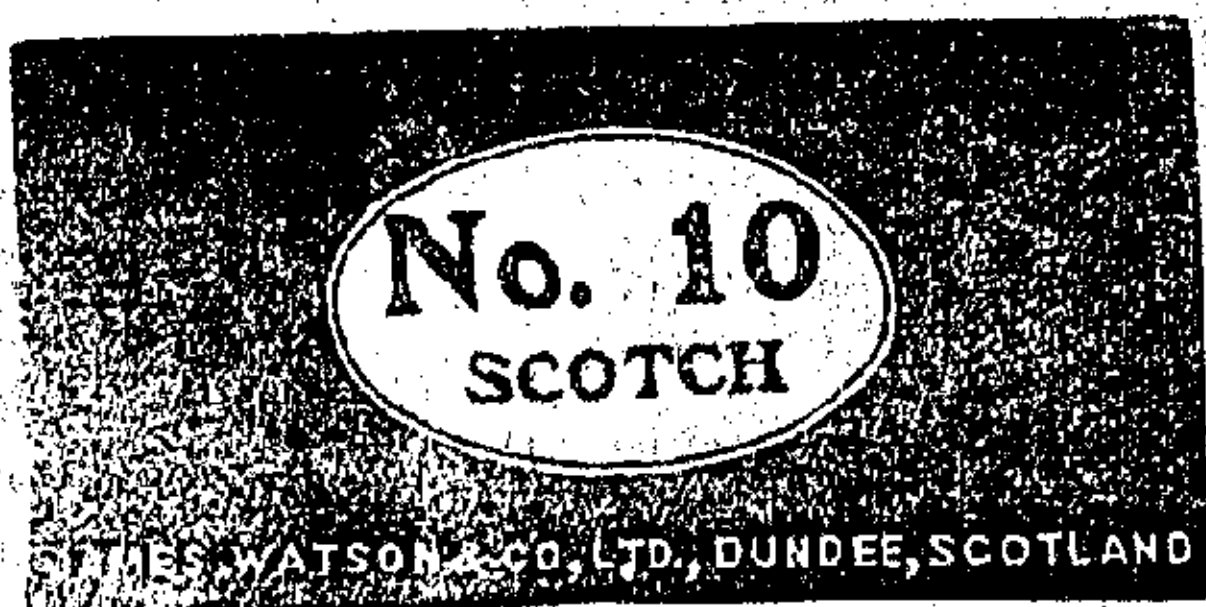
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## THE EXPANSION OF PRUSSIA

IV.

[BY MR. W. W. SARA.]

Whatever may be said about the first partition of Poland, the second was pure brigandage. In the interval, Poland had reformed herself; the Quadrennial Diet met at Warsaw in 1788 amid an outburst of national enthusiasm; a new constitution, proclaimed on May 3rd, 1791, made Poland an hereditary limited monarchy with ministers responsible to Parliament; the *Ricardian* view, ultimate source of Poland's troubles, was abolished. Moreover, in March, 1790, Frederick's successor on the throne of Prussia, Frederick William II, jealous of Austrian influence, had concluded an alliance with Poland whereby each guaranteed the possessions of the other; and when the new Constitution was established he congratulated the king of Poland on the happy result and again declared that he would maintain and strengthen the ties uniting the two countries. Catherine did not like the new Constitution; she feared a strong Poland; and in 1792 she declared war. The Polish Diet took up the challenge, and sent a Commissioner to Berlin to obtain the assistance stipulated for by the treaty of 1790. Frederick William had, however, privately come to terms with Catherine; he declined to defend a Constitution which "had never had his concurrence"; and, while the Polish army was engaging the Russians, he suddenly invaded Poland from behind. The war was soon over and Frederick William secured Danzig, Thorn, and other territory. Catherine was not enough; but at least she attacked her prey like an open enemy; the Prussian stabbed in the back and pillaged the friend to whose defence he was solemnly pledged. These events were followed by the Polish national rising under Kosciuszko; by 1795 it was mastered, and Prussia, Russia and Austria divided up all that was left of Poland.

It is difficult to imagine a State sinking to a lower depth of shame than Prussia in the case of the second partition of Poland. Yet Prussia succeeded in achieving this feat; in March, 1806, Frederick William III. annexed Hanover at the order of Napoleon. Heretofore Prussia had at least robbed for herself; now, as Heinrich von Bulow said, she "stole at another man's bidding; the lowest of all degradations." For called Prussia's conduct "a compound of everything that is contemptible in servility with everything that is odious in rapacity." Even in Germany she was well hated; and many thought "a righteous retribution when, a few months later, Napoleon struck her down at Jena. A short month sufficed him to destroy the Prussian armies and lay the State of Frederick the Great in the dust. The foundations of that State had always been unsound—built on sand," Catherine had wittily said; they depended absolutely on the assumed invincibility of the army; the moment that the army failed, the State, too, collapsed.

Napoleon tore away Prussia's territory ruthlessly on all sides, and treated her precisely as she had treated others. The sequel was the one period of true glory which Prussia has ever known. The Prussian people shouldered aside the contemptible Hohenzollern and his incompetent ministers, and took their own fate in their own hands; the War of Liberation followed, culminating in 1873 at Leipzig. For a short moment a Prussian nation looked a possibility; but the moral effects of the uprising soon vanished. In some strange way (perhaps partly due to Queen Louise's courage) the War of Liberation was made to ensure to the credit of the dynasty; and Schamhorst, in Prince Bulow's words, "secured it that the nation in arms became the Prussian army with its traditional regulations and rulers." Napoleon had thought to "bride Prussian militiamen by limiting the size of that army; but Schamhorst had invented the system of pressing the whole male population through the army in a reserve, thus turning the letter of the obligation while defeating Napoleon's plan. Nothing was really changed in Prussia save details; and it was essentially the old Prussia that went to the Vienna Conference. There she gained in population, compared with 1806. She lost part of Poland, her boundaries in Polish territory being settled as they stand to-day; and she lost the coast of the North Sea (East Frisia), which was given to Hanover in compensation for her wrongs. On the other hand, she acquired the Rhine provinces and much new land in the West; Swedish (Eastern) Pomerania; and part of Saxony, which increased her popularity. But the two things done at Vienna which were important for her future were these: Prussia's Western territory was cut off from her by other States; it was obvious that she would seek to join it to herself. And the Germanic Confederation then set up contained two leading States, Austria and Prussia, members on equal terms; it was obvious that sooner or later they must fight for leadership. It may be added that, when Prussia Poland was returned to Prussia, Prussia formally engaged to respect the nationality of the inhabitants and to give the Polish language equal rights with the German. The world knows how that engagement has been kept.

One chance yet was to come to Prussia before Bismarck restarted her on the course from which we are suffering to-day. The revolutions of 1848 terrified the stagnant German States; constitutions sprang up everywhere like mushrooms. (Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW ORDERS FOR MEN  
AND WOMEN.  
KNIGHTS AND DAMES.  
COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

The war has mobilised the whole British Empire and drawn to it Allies; it has offered to all sections of the British and Allied peoples new avenues of service, and women have rendered conspicuous aid in many new fields of activity. His Majesty has, therefore, decided to institute two new Orders, both of which may be conferred on women as on men. The first is to be known as the Order of the British Empire; it will consist of five classes, the first two carrying the honour of knighthood in the case of men, and the right to prefix the title "Dame" to the names of women recipients—as is at present the case with the wives or widows of baronets and knights in official documents.

The Order of the Companions of Honour will carry no title or precedence, and will have only one class. These two Orders have been instituted in connection with the war, although they will probably survive it, and they are to be conferred in recognition of services, whether rendered by voluntary and unpaid workers or officials, in Great Britain and Allied countries.

The official announcement is in the following terms:—

In recognition of the manifold services, voluntary and otherwise, that have been rendered both by British subjects and their Allies in connection with the war, His Majesty the King has been pleased to institute two Orders, the first lists of which are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be issued to the Press.

The first of these is an Order of Knighthood, to be styled "the Order of the British Empire," and to be conferred, as the title indicates, for services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad. This Order will follow, in most respects, the precedents of other Orders of Knighthood; but it will consist of five classes, and will be given to women as well as to men. The first two classes will, in the case of men, carry the honour of Knighthood, and, in the case of women, the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names.

The second Order, which will be closely restricted in numbers, will be entitled the "Order of the Companions of Honour," and will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. The Order will carry with it no title or precedence, and will be conferred upon a limited number of persons for whom a special distinction seems to be the most appropriate form of recognition, constituting, as it will, an honour dissociated entirely from the acceptance of title or the classification of merit.

Both Orders, though created in connection with the war, will doubtless survive it, inasmuch as they will be found to fill an important gap in the hierarchy of awards of honour for public services at the hands of the Sovereign.

THE FIVE CLASSES OF THE ORDER ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

- 1.—Knights Grand Cross (G.B.E.).  
2.—Knights Commanders (K.B.E.).  
3.—Commanders (C.B.E.).  
4.—Officers (O.B.E.).  
5.—Members (M.B.E.).

- 1.—Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.).  
2.—Dames Commanders (D.B.E.).  
3.—Commanders (O.B.E.).  
4.—Officers (O.B.E.).  
5.—Members (M.B.E.).

The Badge of the Order, worn by the members of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, takes the shape of a silver gilt cross, enamelled pearl grey in the centre of which, in a circle enamelled crimson, is a representation of Britannia seated. The circle contains the motto of the Order, "For God and the Empire."

The Star, worn by members of the first two Classes, is an eight-pointed silver star, the centre of which bears the same device as the Badge.

The treatment of the Badge for the 4th Class is similar to that for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes, except that it is smaller, and is not enamelled. In the case of the 5th Class, the badge is of silver instead of silver gilt.

A Silver Medal of the Order has been struck, and will be awarded to those persons, not being members of the Order, whose services to the Empire warrant such recognition.

As in the case of other Orders, the members will have the privilege of placing the initials (above indicated) after their names.

The King has appointed his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be Grand Master of the Order, and a King of Arms, Registrar, and Secretary, and Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod will be appointed to attend to the service of the Order.

The Chancery of the Order will be at the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace.

and a National Assembly met at Frankfurt. That Assembly worked out a Constitution which was infinitely superior to anything seen in Germany before or since, and would have peacefully united all Germany as a Federal State; there would have been no place for Bismarck and his wars. The Assembly offered the Imperial Crown to Frederick William IV. of Prussia. Here the whole scheme shattered on the weak obstinacy of the Hohenzollern; he would never, he said, "accept a crown of shame from a revolutionary assembly"; he would only accept it from the German Princes; his peers. (We shall come to a strange comment on this presently.) The constitution thereon fell through; the Diet of 1875 was restored; and the people of Prussia and of Germany lost the last chance they were to get. The road was now clear for Bismarck.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ARMENIAN TRAGEDY.  
REFUGEES' STORIES IN BAGHDAD.  
WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

[BY EDMUND CANDLEY.]

One of the best things that are being done in Baghdad is the salvage of Armenian women and children who have survived the massacres and who are now living in Muslim families. These are being gathered into homes financed by the British Government, and their own community are looking after them.

I visited one of these institutions yesterday. The inmates were all young, many of marriageable age, and there were a great number of children under six who have already forgotten their language and their faith.

The bald statement of what they have suffered and seen is a damning and unanswerable arraignment against the Turkish Government. The first girl I saw was a child of 10 from a village near Erzurum. She and her family had started on donkeys with a few of their belongings, but in three days the Kurds had issued a proclamation in all the villages that the Armenians were to be sent away to a colony that was being prepared for them, and that their property was to be kept under the care of the Government during the war and then restored. This was more than a year ago. The gendarmes were very pleasant to them in their homes, and told them that they were to be given new land to cultivate, and that their journey would not be long. The first assurance, as they guessed, was visionary. In the second the gendarmes did not lie.

For many of them it was all over on the third day. Two or three hundred of the men were separated from the women and killed at a distance, shot or cut down with the sword. After that the same sort of thing happened nearly every day. The guards were very haphazard; there was no system. Some of the women were pushed into the river; others thrust over precipices. Twelve hundred left the two villages near Erzurum; 400 only reached Ras-el-Ain. The survivors were all women and children; there was not a man among them, or a male child over the age of nine.

I met a refugee from the Kara-Hissar district who with six companions had been saved by some Armenian women he found established in a Beduin camp. Eight hundred families in all had left Kara-Hissar. Half of these were captured and drowned in Arab boats on the Euphrates. The survivors, when they reached Deir-ez-Zor, were placed in an internment camp. While here they approached the Mutesarrif, hoping to purchase their release. They offered him 3,000 liras. It was not enough. They made a second collection; every piastre they could raise was thrown into the pool. This time the sum was nearly 5,000 liras, and the Mutesarrif accepted the bribe on condition that they should sign a paper, "We, the Armenians of — give this sum willingly to the Turkish Army." But it did not save them. The hated gendarmes accompanied them to the march, and nine miles from the city the massacre began. Sticks and stones, and a few mercenary bullets. But, as always happens, the assassins tired of their work; even the physical part of it was exhausting, and the last act was postponed from day to day. In the end a tired gendarme gave them the hint to go. The night was dark, and the guard more careless than usual, and the last remnants of the party, 55 in all, made their escape.

Another man I heard of was the sole survivor of a group of refugees who disappeared between Ras-el-Ain and Nisibin. They were taken into the desert and formed up in line, as in a Chinese execution, to be dispatched with the sword. There was no shortage of ammunition, I was told, but the sword was employed for reasons of economy. While waiting for his turn, it occurred to the Armenian that a bullet would be an easier death. So he took to the line. In the confusion, the gendarmes missed him. It was almost dusk; he hid in the brushwood; by a miracle he escaped, and found his way to Baghdad.

The main features of the massacres are much the same. The emigrants, if they are not killed on the road, are taken to some depot, where they are kept a few days. Here they find a large camp of two or three thousand or more. Soon notice comes from Constantinople that the refugees of a certain district have been allotted land for cultivation, and they are told they must start on their journey again. This, they know, is probably the death sentence, but they nourish a thin hope. For the first half-day they are generally safe, as murder on a large scale is deprecated near a town. Nobody, for instance, saw anyone killed in Trebizond; but a few days after the Armenians had left the city their bodies came floating down the river. The desert is a non-conductor. What is done there leaves very vague rumour.

The refugees, though unarmed, sometimes turn on their guard. More than once the assassins have paid dearly. There is a woman in Baghdad who was one of a band of two or three hundred Armenian women from the hills who held a pass near Urfa. Their men had been treacherously killed off earlier, and they knew that obedience to the proclamation of exile was as fatal as resistance. They held the pass with their rifles nearly a week, and the Turks had to bring up artillery. Some 30 of them escaped. The woman who is now in Baghdad, was rescued by a Turk of the better school, who respected her honour and on the journey treated her as his own daughter, though he failed to convert her to Islam.

Few Armenian women were so fortunate. Many were killed with as little scruple as the men. Plainness or good looks were fatal in different ways. The old and ugly died by violence or were starved; the young were taken into the families of the Turks. A traveller now in Baghdad was given a letter by an official at Ras-el-Ain to deliver to the gendarme in charge on the road. "Choose a pretty one for me," he wrote, "and leave her in the village outside the town."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## EDUCATION.

## THE BRITISH AND GERMAN SYSTEMS.

[BY H. E. HAIG BROWN.]

The world is indebted to Herodotus for the information that the Persians educated their boys in three particulars—to ride, to shoot, and to speak the truth. It is a splendid summary of a manly education—concise as to aims and ideals, comprehensive in its view of essentials, and eminently practical in the sense of being well adapted for the sphere of activities in which the years of manhood were to be spent. To ride implies training in the mental qualities of courage and tact; involves a practical test of man's superiority in the world of created beings; and, above all, infuses the sport-spirit which grows from the sympathy of a good man with a good beast. To shoot implies steadiness, self-control, and resource. To speak the truth requires courage of even finer calibre—the moral courage of a good man and true. Are these needs out of date at present time?

Modern Germany has mightily advertised her prowess in the domain of educational science. The Germans, as a nation, are characteristically studious, painstaking and thorough. They have an inborn veneration for the professional attitude towards life, and Germany has striven very successfully to turn these qualities to advantage for the attainment of what she wrongly conceived to be her proper role in the affairs of the world. It cannot be denied that Germany owes in large measure to these characteristics of her sons, and to her persistency in their development, the amazing commercial progress of the latter half of the nineteenth century and the position she held in the civilised world before she let loose, for the aggrandisement of herself, the horrors of the present war. One cannot help thinking that she would have fared better at the last if she had cast "kultur" to the winds, banished her philosophy and even her art, and contented herself with teaching her men to be sportsmen and to speak the truth.

Is it possible to think of the truth and the German as being in any way associated? The two are as irreconcilable as oil and water. How can it be otherwise when Germany has suffered her leading statesmen to announce that, in comparison with the necessity of Germany as estimated by herself, her national honour is not prized by her as having greater value than "a scrap of paper"? How can it be otherwise when the statesmen of every neutral nation, ever since the war began, have caught Germany lying to her advantage and to their own prejudice? How can it be otherwise when Germany has openly encouraged her officers in written bulletins, published broadcasts, to feel that the disregard of truth and the deliberate organisation of "frightfulness"—directed not against the forces of her enemies, but against those who can offer us resistance—constitute righteousness and merit in the waging of a war?

Wonderful as the scheme of commercial and technical education evolved by Germany undoubtedly was—it has all been thrown away now, and it will take many years, to begin with, to bring it again to reality; it missed the simplicity of the essentials. It was permeated by a dourness, a grim determination to make progress through persistent study, which schoolboys in England rightly resent as productive of a "smug." It always seemed to carry with it a tinge of that strange creed of Kantian doctrine, which implied, or seemed to imply, that all duties were necessarily an ordeal of weakness, and that there could be no credit in the performance of anything which was not performed at the cost of positive pain. It had in it little or nothing of the element of "sportsmanship."

British ventures in the same sphere, with all their faults, imperfections and lack of system, have on the whole been the more successful of the two. The chief charge made against British education in the past has been that it is not sufficiently "practical." This word "practical" varies in its meaning in accordance with the perspective who uses it. One, for example, who styles himself "Employer," when he writes his complaints against education to the newspapers and cries aloud that it is not practical, only means that the boys and girls who leave school are not immediately profitable to him as money-making factors in his business. A doctor, writing the same complaint, means something quite different. It cannot be denied that in British education in the past there were many flagrant weaknesses. But let anyone who is tempted to say it was not practical contemplate with steady judgment the work that all our young men and all our young women—aye, and no mean number of grey-heads, also—are doing to-day, did yesterday, and will continue to do until the German has been brought to his senses.

The other common complaint against education in England was that it was too frivolous. Work was not taken seriously enough (nobody ever made that charge against the Germans); too much store was set by prowess in games; the youth cared more for cricket than for the things that matter. No one who has ever played cricket in a whole-hearted way has ever made that charge. There is something about cricket which is indigenous to the English nature. It is sporting; it is unselfish; every one is out to do his best for the side, and the best batsman knows that his "duck" is probably at least as common as his "century." There are rules of the game, and faithfulness to those rules is of far greater importance than a win.

Most of us have not played cricket now for nearly three years; but that is so! No, let us rather say that all of us have been "playing cricket" continuously since August 4th, 1914. It was "cricket" when we decided that we could not keep out of the war, because honour meant more to us than safety. We are playing "cricket" now every day, and, tide what may, no Englishman ever craves a better epitaph than this—"he played the game."

At Aleppo and Ras-el-Ain German officers stalked side by side with these species of famine and murder and death, and not a finger was raised or a word said. "It is impolite to interfere" is the German watch-word. —Times.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A PROTEST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR: Apologising for trespassing on your valuable columns, I desire to call attention to a certain paragraph in the news columns of one of your contemporaries of the 4th inst., which runs thus: "There arrived in Kuala Lumpur by the mail train from Singapore this morning a party of schoolboys from Hongkong University, who during their holidays are on a visit to their parents and friends in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S. The University re-opens on September 5th."

The students who are spending their vacation in British Malaya felt great contempt at being called "Schoolboys," and considered it no less than a deliberate insult. The paragraph was culled from an F.M.S. paper without making any acknowledgment to the effect. If the Editor of your local contemporary has any power of discrimination and judgment, he would have altered the word "Schoolboys," and quoted the date "September 15th" correctly.

Referring to the *Malay Mail* of the 25th ult., in which the above quotation originally appeared, the *Straits Budget* of the 27th ult. says: "We doubt whether Hongkong University students, who hold their own with the best at tennis, cricket and football, will quite relish being called Schoolboys." Assuredly, we undergrads and grads (for there are grads among us) strongly object to being clapped (*sic*) with the appellation "Schoolboys," not only because we hold our own, like gentlemen, against the local clubs in sports, but also because many among us are fathers, while others are independent property men. Can such read of their being considered as "school boys" without being indignant, and without wishing that some newspaper Editors know (*sic*) their business better and are more discriminating while quoting other papers? Grammatical mistakes are excusable in the case of a newspaper article, for the best papers in England offer much and profitable exercises in English Grammar and Composition to Schoolboys; but to style University students "Schoolboys" is an unpardonable offence and one that must not be overlooked.

Enclosing my card, I subscribe myself,  
Yours, etc.,

## UNDERGRAD.

The University, Hongkong,  
6th August, 1917.

[This protest should have been addressed to the newspaper in which the offending paragraph appeared, and, unless publication was refused, it should not have been sent to any other. The allusion to students of the University as "schoolboys" was obviously due to a slip of the pen and was not a deliberate insult. Editors and sub-editors of newspapers have to work at very great pressure, yet we venture to affirm that the standard of English which they maintain compares not unfavourably with that of some of their critics who enjoy the quiet and seclusion of University cloisters. Ed. H.D.P.]

## THE CINEMA AS AN EDUCATOR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR: A scene in the "Wandering Jew" that has been shown in the Victoria Theatre during last week has caused general indignation, especially among the Catholic community. We are surprised that this picture should have been passed by those in authority.

Everybody knows that Eugene Sue's novels and other productions are prohibited by the Catholic Church, owing to their anti-religious phantasies, ridiculing ministers of God and sowing poison in the hearts of humanity. We solemnly protest against such pictures being allowed to be screened in any cinema theatre. Religion of any denomination must be respected and never ridiculed.—Yours truly,

## A CATHOLIC.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1917.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th August is as follows:—

	Receipts	Aggregate
for week for 31 weeks		
This Year	\$15,109	\$415,265
Last Year	19,717	439,854
Decrease	4,608	24,589

## "SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT TO THE END OF JULY.

The following is a statement of accounts of the above Fund up to the end of 31st July:—

Balance at end of June	\$1,818.87
Receipts during July	610.40
Total	\$2,429.27
Expenditure to end of July	633.48
Balance	\$1,795.79

The following subscriptions received during the week ending August 7th are gratefully acknowledged:—

W. M. Humphreys	\$ 5.00
J. E. Stoneman (July and Aug.)	4.00
A. R. R. (July and August)	10.00
E. Irving (July)	3.00
J. Hooper	3.00
A. Denison	5.00
N. J. Stabb	10.00
W. A. Dowley	5.00
W. J. D.	5.00
R. Henderson	5.00
A monthly subscriber	5.00
A. and F. M.	20.00
R. E. Bellios	5.00

Carried forward ... \$1,903.79

\* Monthly subscription,  
C. L. COOPER HUNT, C.F.  
(Military Secretary and Treasurer).

## HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Receipts.	
Subscriptions, as per published lists	\$13,871.88
Bank interest	15.40
	\$13,887.28

Payments.	
Advertising, hire of chairs, printing, postage and incidentals	34.37
Remittances to the Overseas Club, London:—	

For cost of an aeroplane:—	
Draft £600 at 2/3	
11/16	\$ 5,019.60
T/T £200 at 2/6	
1/2	7,081.97
	\$12,101.57
Donation to St. Dunstan's Hostel and R.F.C. Hospital £70 each £140 at 2s. 7d. 3/16	\$ 1,077.89
Balance:—	

Surplus transferred to the Overseas Club, Hongkong, for expenditure on "Hongkong Beds" in Netley Hospital	473.40
	\$13,087.21

J. J. BRYAN  
(Treasurer).

We have examined the above statement with the published lists of subscriptions, Bank pass-book and vouchers, and certify such statement to be correct.

D. K. BLAIR,  
C. A. DA ROZA, A.S.A.A.  
(Auditors).

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1917.

## A WORKMAN HERO.

## LEAP INTO MOUTH OF BLAST FURNACE.

Recently a chieftain at the Skinninggrove Ironworks, named George Welford, of Loftus, Cleveland, jumped into the mouth of a blast furnace to rescue a fellow workman who had fallen from the top of the furnace and was lying unconscious on the place on which iron ore is tipped preparatory to being discharged into the furnace.

At considerable risk to his own life, Welford jumped into the midst of deadly gas fumes and intense heat, a distance of five feet, to where the other workman was lying. He lifted the man, who was hopelessly burnt, to the top of the furnace, then scrambled out himself, almost overcome with the heat and fumes.

When complimented by the coroner's jury, who held an inquest upon the other workman, for having risked his own life, Welford replied that he had only done his duty; any other workman would have done the same under the circumstances.

## THE PORTUGUESE TROOPS.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says:—The Portuguese troops, who are holding a part of the line which was the scene of one of our earliest offensive operations in 1915, have been giving a splendid account of themselves, and finally justify the high expectations of all our officers who have been associated with them. The Germans have been bombarding and raiding their positions, presuming to test their mettle and try to ascertain their strength. They have certainly inflicted casualties upon the troops of our oldest Ally, but they have themselves paid a price in dead and wounded which should once again teach them the folly of the peculiarly German habit of holding an enemy too cheap.

I have seen a good deal of the Portuguese soldiers and can vouch for the excellent quality of their physique. They are largely drawn from the fishing coasts, and are naturally resourceful as well as sturdy. Our men, who are always candid critics, call them "Good old Portuguese," and this characteristic manner of expressing approbation is at least sincere.

## ENEMY INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN JAPAN.

## DRAFT OF NEW LAW.

The following is a translation of the Law for the Control of Enemy Property in Japan, recently passed by the Diet:—

Article 1.—In respect to applications or demands of enemy subjects relating to Industrial Property, Patents or Registrations shall be suspended during the War.

Should an invention, design or model under an application or demand contemplated in the foregoing paragraph come to fall under any of the following numbers during the war, no patent shall be granted nor registration made:—

1. One which has been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire;
2. One which has been described in a publication circulating in the Empire in such a manner as to enable it to be easily put into practice.

Article 2.—During the war no enemy subject may make a demand for trial or appeal in respect to Industrial Property, or bring any action against a judgment in appeal trial.

Article 3.—In respect to a patent right coming into existence during the war, no enemy subject may claim the preferential right contemplated in Article 4 of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Article 4.—Should it be necessary for military purposes, or in the public interest during the present crisis, patents or registrations of trade-marks belonging to enemy subjects may be cancelled in accordance with the provision of ordinances.

Article 5.—Patented inventions belonging to enemy subjects may be exclusively used by persons who have obtained permission so to do. The same shall apply to patented inventions cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Article.

The period of duration of a right of exclusive use under the foregoing paragraph shall be a term fixed in so far as it does not exceed the remainder of the period of duration of the patent right in question. Necessary matters relative to rights of exclusive use shall be provided for by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 6.—Trade-marks identical with, or similar to, those of which the registrations have been cancelled in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, and which are usable on identical goods, shall be registered.

Article 7.—The provisions of the foregoing six Articles shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in regard to applications, demands or actions by, or patent rights or trade-mark rights of, persons other than enemy subjects, but the benefit of which vests chiefly in enemy subjects.

Article 8.—Mutatis necessary at the time of the termination of the war shall be provided for by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 9.—Persons who have infringed rights of exclusive use under this Law shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding ¥1,100.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The date of enforcement of this Law shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance. *Japan Chronicle*.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR FORMERLY A TEACHER IN JAPAN.

Dr. Michaelis, the new German Chancellor, was a teacher in a German school in Tokyo, from 1883 to 1889, when he returned to Germany, where he acted some time as Provincial State Attorney. Then he was transferred to the Berlin Education Board and was finally appointed in 1909 as Under Secretary to the Prussian Ministry of Finance. Last February he became Prussian Food Commissary.

## MINTING OF GOLD COIN IN JAPAN.

The amount of gold coin struck at the Osaka Mint in 1915 was ¥7,000,000—a record since Japan adopted a gold standard in 1897. In the latter year ¥7,000,000 in gold coin was minted, but since then the amount of gold currency struck has never exceeded ¥30,000,000 a year.

It is stated that present appearances indicate that the amount of coin to be minted this year is likely to exceed that of last year.

## EXPORT OF KOREAN CATTLE TO JAPAN.

The export of Korean cattle to Japan has been very great during the past half year. This is accounted for by the fact that a great many cattle were slaughtered in Japan to obtain material for the canning of meat and making boots for export. During the first half of last year 7,003 head of Korean cattle were exported to Japan, *via* Eusan, but during the same period this year the total number of animals exported reached 12,845.

## BIG PAPER FACTORY TO BE BUILT IN KOREA.

A message from Antung reports that the Government-General of Korea has just granted permits to the Matsui firm of Tokyo to establish a large paper factory at New Wiju, Korea, with a capital of ¥7,000,000. It is said that the work will be started this year. The building of the plant will take three years.

## GEN. BOTHA'S STRAIGHT TALK.

## THE IMPERIAL LINK OR CIVIL WAR.

At a meeting at Robertson (Cape Colony) on June 23rd a large and enthusiastic gathering gave a hearty ovation to General Botha.

At the outset of his speech General Botha regretted that the provincial council elections (in which the Nationalists have so far gained a number of seats) had been fought out on political lines, as he considered that they should have remained outside party politics. Unfortunately politics had been dragged into many matters where they should never have been, even into native affairs. He would be a coward and a faithless leader if he allowed his people to sink into the mire without attempting to rescue them. He realized that South Africa's future depended upon the co-operation of the two white races. Two streams in South Africa there could not and must not be (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Now they heard of Republican propaganda. Did the people want to cut adrift? Let anyone tell him where their rights had been interfered with or curtailed, and what was the reason of this Republican propaganda. The fact of the matter was that they in South Africa had the greatest possible liberties and as much freedom as was obtainable under any republican system.

South Africa (continued General Botha) is our fatherland and our heirloom. We would indeed be weak and miserable if we did not stand in the first place of our fatherland. (Cheers.) But I believe in maintaining the link between South Africa and Great Britain. (Cheers.) You cannot destroy this link without a bloody civil war. All this talk of liberty sounds very well, but you cannot create a republic unless the two races agree. And is it possible that Englishmen in South Africa will have a republic? You will do nothing but arouse suspicion by talk like this. If people go on so talking you will never make this a great country. If it did come to war we should be killing off each other, and in the end somebody else would walk away with the spoils and sit on top of us. (Loud cheers.) People are playing with fire. Let me warn them that it is very easy to start a fire but very difficult to extinguish the flames. Let us cease this nonsense and fit ourselves for future days—for the days after the war when we shall be called on to settle all kinds of problems. (Cheers.)

In conclusion General Botha said but for the British fleet they would have been in the greatest difficulties. The fact of the Nationalists winning a few seats would not scare him—six seats had been won in the Cape, the majorities of which only totalled 1,390, while there were 55,000 Union voters at the front who were not Nationalists.

## BERTHING OF COASTAL STEAMERS AT YOKOHAMA.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce has decided to present a representation to the Central Government urging the necessity of building in Yokohama a Customs Quay for the exclusive use of Japanese steamers engaged in the coastal trade. The pier now under construction and the new Customs Quay are for the most part used by both foreign and Japanese vessels engaged in foreign trade. The Japanese vessels employed in the coastal trade are now obliged to discharge their cargo off shore, to the great annoyance of consignees.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## BAND PRACTICES AT 6 P.M.

Friday, August 10th; Tuesday, August 14th; Thursday, August 16th; Wednesday, August 22nd; and Tuesday, August 28th.

## ORCHESTRA PRACTICES AT 6 P.M.

Monday, August 13th; Monday, August 20th; and Monday, August 27th.

## MUSIC CLASS AT 6 P.M.

Wednesday, August 8th, and Thursday, August 23rd.

## CONCERT.

A Concert will be held in the Police Reserve Headquarters' Club on Wednesday, August 8th, at 9 p.m., at which the Police Reserve Orchestra will attend. Tickets for admission to same may be obtained from the No. 1 Boy at the Club.

(Sd.) T. F. HODGE,  
A.S.P. (R.).

7th August, 1917.

## SHIES AT THE KAISER.

## FUN AND BUSINESS AT SMITHFIELD'S RED CROSS CARNIVAL.

There was no end of "profiteering" in Smithfield Market one day recently. Not only did live bullocks, sheep, lambs, goats, rabbits, and cockerels bring prices far above the dream of the most-crised middleman, but dolls, crutches, pipes, boxes of soap, and stuffed birds found their way into the market and under the hammer.

The occasion was the Meat and Allied Trades' Day for the Red Cross Fund, and Smithfield rose to the occasion. The organisers hoped to raise £25,000.

Mr. George Robey, Mr. Harry Randall, and Miss Violet Lorraine undertook auction duties at different times, and the Lord Mayor auctioned a "Dun" bullock, bred and fed for the occasion, selling it for £750.

Ye Olde Coconut Shy did a brisk business, and as it only cost half-a-crown to give "the knock" to the Kaiser and Hindenburg, these celebrities came in for considerable attention.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

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(TELEPHONE 1741).

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VALVOLINE CO. (NEW YORK).

ENGINE OIL.

ARCH. EADIE &amp; CO. (GLASGOW).

PAINTS AND OILS.

BAXTER &amp; CO. (DUNDEE), CANVAS.

GOUROCK ROPE WORK CO.

(PORT GLASGOW), CANVAS.

GARLOCK PACKING CO.

(SAN FRANCISCO), ENGINE PACKING.

MANDER BROS. (WOLVERHAMPTON).

"OLSINA" WATER PAINT.

SHIPS' STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

18

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## A. &amp; B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

## THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

[467-3]

**Powell** Ltd  
TELEPHONE 3443

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## BED SPREADS

FAST COLOURS.

## PRINTED TABLECOVERS

## CRETONNES

## TAFFETAS

SEE WINDOW OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

[19]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

## WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British Fire Insurance Companies invites applications for AGENTS in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports.

Box S,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[927]

## WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply with References.

Box No. 121,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[928]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and "at their Consignees' risk."

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,  
R. C. MORTON,  
General Agent.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1917.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHAM, C.M.G., on SATURDAY, 18th August, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1917.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3432 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54248, 10203 to 10207, 52340 to 52348, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43771 dated Hongkong 13th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88208 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir CARL MARX, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3432 and Provisional Certificate No. 43771 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

## WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.  
[921]

## WANTED.

AN ENGINEER, experience in surveying essential. Apply, stating experience, etc., Box No. 3, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[906]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.

Apply to—  
PEAK TRAMWAYS Co. [923]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-structed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

## TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PEAK Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.

FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wan-chai. HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.

Apply to—  
SANG KEE,  
Care of COMPTON & DEPT.,  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

## TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Sham-shan, Canton, Nos. 81 and 83.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [808]

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [838]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces, Sham-shan, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [838]

## TO LET.

NO 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

NO 2 FAIRVIEW, Kowloon.

3 and 4 ROOMED FLATS at the Peak.

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [90]

## WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—  
[Box No. 1,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
787]

## FOR SALE.

BRITISH POSTAGE STAMPS in packets (no duplicate).

100 Stamps for \$0.75

150 " " 1.75

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350 " " 5.75

375 " " 6.25

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# THE WAR.

## BRITISH ADVANCE IN WEST.

## DUTY AND HONOUR GUIDE GREECE.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

## RUSSIAN CABINET FORMED.

### Franco-Belgian Front

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### FRUITLESS ENEMY EFFORTS.

LONDON, August 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An enemy attack in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke was driven off before reaching our lines.

An attack under cover of a heavy barrage against Westhoek was equally unsuccessful.

We repulsed a raid to the east of Ephe.

We drove off an attempted raid to the north of Arleux and slightly advanced our lines to the south-west and west of Lens.

Our aeroplanes resumed bombing raids yesterday. We brought down five machines and drove down three. One of ours is missing.

#### GERMAN CLAIM TO DESTRUCTION OF TANKS.

LONDON, August 6th.

A German official wireless message states:—There is an artillery duel of great intensity in some sectors in Flanders. We repulsed strong English attacks between the Ypres-Meunin road and the Lys, and recovered some machine-guns from twenty-five tanks lying destroyed before our front.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, August 6th.

A communiqué states:—The situation in Belgium is unchanged. German attempts to the east of Moisy farm, in the region south of Bovel, in Avocourt wood and in Alsace failed under our fire.

There has been reciprocal marked artillery firing in the Champagne mountains region, on both banks of the Meuse, notably in the Avocourt and Louvemont sectors.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS

#### HIGHLANDERS ROUT GERMANS.

LONDON, August 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, in recounting incidents of the battle on July 31st, pays a tribute to the Lewis gunners in stopping a temporary gap on 150 yards of our line, one Corporal using his ponderous weapon like a rifleman. When the Infantry got going, it was a real soldiers' fight, non-commissioned officers automatically took command when their officers were knocked out, and the men carried on without pause.

A fine exploit was performed during a heavy counter-attack from east of Fromburg to the Pommern Redoubt. Furious machine-gunning pressed back our line, but a little party clinging to some ruins poured a withering fire into the rear of the German attack. Then a body of Cameron Highlanders, swung into action. The Germans held their ground for three minutes, but broke and ran before the yelling Highlanders, who retook the lost ground.

#### THE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The figures regarding the German reinforcements show that 2,000 officers and men were drafted into one division since April, yet the division was never nearly at full strength. Lads of the 1918 class formed 28 per cent. of the division, the 1917 class 5 per cent., even the combed-out industries 15 per cent., and the returned sick and wounded 52 per cent.

### THE FIGHTING AT HOLLEBEKE.

LONDON, August 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—The Hun is very mechanical in his methods. The lure of certain places seems irresistible and, as far as one can see, his actions are not always governed by purely tactical reason. The Germans on Saturday night heavily counter-attacked Hollebeke. Owing to dense weather, our gunners did not see the signals and the enemy gained a footing in the village. Runners were sent back with messages, and the artillery, with wonderful promptitude, put down a barrage on the Germans. When this had lasted a while, the range was lengthened, so cutting off the back area, and our troops attacked and drove back the enemy upon the curtain of fire, with the result that, when daylight came, the ground was seen to be strewn with German dead. One might have thought that this experience would have been enough for the Hun, but last night his storm troops again attacked Hollebeke after a heavy bombardment, to which our guns terrifically replied. A few of them may have reached our wire, but certainly none got further, and the attempt was another costly failure. It will be interesting to see how often the Germans throw their waves against this spot, and whether, indeed, they mean to repeat their Verdun tactics at Hollebeke. Throughout yesterday afternoon a big movement of troops behind their lines was plainly visible, and our artillery duly attended to these columns en route. The weather continues fine to-day, though it is more misty than our airmen and gunners could wish.

#### Russian Front.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN FRONT

#### RUSSIANS OCCUPY HEIGHTS.

LONDON, August 6th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We occupied a series of heights to the north-east of Czernovitz and drove back the enemy to Toporovce and Racowce. Subsequently we were forced to retire to the main position.

The enemy pressed us back to the south of Czernovitz and occupied Radauc and four villages.

The enemy continued the offensive in the direction of Kimpolung. He crossed the Bistrizza.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 6th.

A German official wireless message states:—The Russians are preparing for battle between the Dniester and the Pruth.

The enemy is retreating to the south-east of Czernovitz.

We captured Radauc.

Repeated Rumanian attacks to the north of the Putna Valley failed.

#### Naval Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ANOTHER GERMAN "VICTORY"

LONDON, August 6th.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine attacked by gunfire a Spanish fishing boat in Spanish territorial waters, two of the crew being severely wounded.

### Aerial Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN AIRMEN INTERNEED IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, August 6th.

A German aeroplane landed at Texel, after sixty shots had been aimed at it. The occupants have been interned.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BIG EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 7th.

A German official report admits what appears to have been a big explosion in a munitions factory at Henningsdorf, near Berlin.

The report says that the damage was not insignificant, and the loss of life was relatively small.

#### M. RIBOT IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 7th.

M. Ribot, the French Premier, has arrived in London, and has conferred with the members of the War Cabinet. He attends an important Allied Conference to-day.

### ACCIDENT TO MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, August 7th.

A motor-car conveying Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill was overturned in a collision at Langfield.

Both distinguished occupants were shaken, but were able to continue their journey in another car to London.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### A CABINET FORMED.

PETROGRAD, August 7th.

M. Koresensky has formed a Cabinet, himself taking the portfolios of War and Marine, in addition to the Premier's ship.

M. Terestchenko is Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Nekrassoff, Minister of Finance.

#### M. KERENSKY THE ONLY HOPE.

PETROGRAD, August 6th.

M. Koresensky alone stands between Russia and ruin, and all recognise that the only hope lies in giving him an absolutely free hand as to the form of government.

The outstanding features of the Conference on August 5th were M. Tseretelli's emphatic declarations that the war must be continued, M. Cheidze's affirmation that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates would not take the power into their own hands, and the bitter recriminations of the Cadet and Council representatives.

#### GENERAL GOURKO'S TREACHERY.

At a Conference on August 5th, M. Nekrassoff stated that General Gourko had been arrested owing to the discovery of a letter to the ex-Tsar showing that General Gourko remained an adherent to the old régime and had been counselling others to hide their time, while ostensibly supporting the new order.

#### ARREST OF SOCIALIST LEADERS.

In connection with the Petrograd rising in the middle of July, the Minister of Justice has ordered the arrest of the Internationalist leaders, M. Trotsky and M. Danacharsky, who are members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

### EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

#### A VIOLENT VISITATION.

WELLINGTON, August 7th.

The most violent earthquake since the 'fifties, on the southern portion of the North Island, has occurred. Great damage has been done, especially in the Wairarapa district.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, August 6th.

The International Socialist Conference has been fixed for September 8th.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR. UNITED STATES POSSESSES PROOF.

New York, August 6th.

The American Government possesses information showing that Herr Zimmermann, the German ex-Foreign Secretary, admitted to an American diplomat that the German Government was in possession of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia fourteen hours before it was delivered to Serbia. It is pointed out that this disposes of the German denials of the Zimmer's disclosures regarding the Potsdam Council.

### NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM DELIBERATELY VIOLATED.

LONDON, August 6th.

Mr. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Berlin, commenting upon the Kaiser's letter (mentioned in an earlier telegram) remarks that this most interesting document clears up one issue, namely: the deliberate violation of the neutrality of Belgium. The very weak excuse is added that "news" had been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, but there was not even a pretence that there had ever been any actual violation of Belgium's frontier by the French prior to the German invasion.

The Kaiser's second excuse, that the King of the Belgians refused free passage to German troops, is still weaker. It would indeed inaugurate a new era in the intercourse between nations if small nations could only preserve their freedom by granting free passage to the troops of a powerful neighbour.

Mr. Gerard then contrasted the Kaiser's explanations with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag six days earlier, when he said, "There were bomb-throwing airmen, cavalry patrols and invading companies in Alsace-Lorraine. Thereby France, although war had not been declared, had attacked our territory." Moreover, the German Ambassador in Paris, when he declared war on August 3rd, repeated these statements and affirmed that French aviators had clearly violated Belgium's neutrality by flying over Belgium territory. The Kaiser, when he wrote his personal explanations on August 10th, mentioned no such violation of Belgium.

Mr. Gerard's memoirs will be published piecemeal, as they extend to 30,000 words.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### THE RAID ON THE U.S. EMBASSY.

The Daily Telegraph has published a further instalment of the memoirs by Mr. Gerard.

The ex-Ambassador complains of the disgraceful midnight raid on the annex of the American Embassy at Berlin on October 2nd, 1914, when the police arrested the employees working in connection with the relief of British subjects and seized papers which are universally recognised as immune from seizure.

The military authorities told Mr. Gerard that the raid was carried out of the orders of the Admiralty. The Foreign Office, which denied this, made a half apology, and Mr. Gerard finally agreed to forget the incident at the urgent request of Herr Zimmermann, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gerard contrasts this treatment with the manner in which a ripe traitor of the notorious spy Igel in New York.

Mr. Gerard's revelations altogether constitute a string of confirmation of previous accounts of German duplicity and disregard for international courtesies.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Sir R. E. Wemyss has been appointed Second Sea Lord, in succession to Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, who is employed on special duty.

### NEW NAVAL CONTROLLER.

LONDON, August 6th.

Mr. Alan Anderson, a director of the Orient Company, has been appointed Controller of the Navy, in succession to Sir Eric Geddes.

### MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 6th.

German Ministerial reconstruction has begun.

Five Prussian Ministers and four German Secretaries of State have resigned and their places have been taken by high municipal officials, except the Deputy Herr Spahn, who becomes the Minister of Justice, and Baron Kuchmann, who is made Foreign Minister.

Herr Helfferich, although he has resigned the Ministry of Interior, continues to represent the Chancellor.

Vorwärts comments that the changes are bureaucratic, but liberal. Nevertheless, there is no sign of a Parliamentary Ministry.

#### LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, August 7th.

The German Ministerial appointments are regarded as finally disposing of any hopes of concession of the demand for a Parliamentary Government. They are also likely to affect the Stockholm Conference, since it is felt that such a body of bureaucrats will not permit any anti-Prussian Socialist to attend the Conference.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE

ATHENS, August 6th.

In the Chamber, after taking the Oath of the Constitution, the King, in a speech from the Throne, declared that Greece had now adopted the attitude which duty and honour imposed on her towards her brave and chivalrous Ally—the defence of the rights of Hellenism and a debt of gratitude for the original liberation and protection which she had always enjoyed. His Majesty referred to Bulgaria as the nation's hereditary enemy and paid a tribute to the heroism of the Greek troops at the front, which was a most happy augury for the ultimate issue of the struggle.

### THE MINED STEAMER "NOORDAM."

AMSTERDAM, August 6th.

The Dutch steamship Noordam, which was mined off Texel on August 5th, was injured in the hold, which was full of water, but was able to proceed under her own steam. It is reported that she is lying three miles off the coast near the new waterway and is discharging her cargo, after which it is hoped to bring her to Rotterdam.

Passengers half-dressed were landed at Helder. Some of them collapsed from shock and exposure.

A Dutch official, Mr. Dungenons, from Java, stated that, according to Eastern custom, many of the passengers were taking an afternoon nap in the cabins when the ship was mined. Hence their half-clad condition. The passengers got into the boats in an orderly fashion. Although only a few miles from shore it was seventeen hours before they were landed.

### AMERICA'S WAR TAX BILL

WASHINGTON, August 7th.

The Senate Finance Committee has favourably reported on a Bill which proposes to raise \$2,006,697,000 by taxation.

### AIR-RAID NERVES AMONG ANIMALS.

Many animals, particularly cats and dogs, have shown curious symptoms of illness and uneasiness lately, and veterinary surgeons have been puzzled to diagnose the ailments of hitherto healthy pets. Such habitually stolid creatures as cows have also shown a curious uneasiness; all the animals, indeed, are suffering from a war-time malady which has been diagnosed as air-raid nerves.

A dog fancier, in a letter to the Weekly Dispatch, says he has noticed that during an air-raid dogs howl pitiously, while cats seek the darkest corners they can find. One exception to these curious cases is that of a London cat, which shows the greatest interest in air raids, and, at times, when bombs have been falling not far from its home, has indicated clearly its desire to go out and see what is happening. When allowed to go out, the cat watches the sky with every appearance of intelligent interest, indeed, its curiosity at such times is so marked that its name has been changed to "Zeppa."

### GREAT CHANGES.

#### CAN YOU BEAR THEM?

[BY HAMILTON FYFE.]

Almost every day I hear someone speak of "after the war" as if we were likely to return, when peace comes, to the exact conditions which obtained before the war.

Women say: "I do wish the war would finish. Then we should be able to get servants and housekeeping would be simple again."

Men say: "I shall be glad when business gets back to its old basis."

Or they say: "I do miss Ascot and Sandown. Cheeriness seems to have gone out of life somehow. I'm glad I shall be when the old days come back."

Dear people, haven't you realised yet that the old days never will come back? That business must be on a different basis? That the pleasant, easy days of housekeeping in the old way have fled for ever?

We are at the end of the age which many of us found so agreeable, in which we had grown up, which had coloured all our habits, all our views of life. We are at the beginning of a new age. Those persons who still adhere to the notion that the only people who really count are "the Best People," those who think they exist in the country—that "the poor" should touch their caps and be thankful for twenty-two shillings a week, these persons will have to fall into step with the new age or the new age will grind them to dust.

It is not often that one age is cut off from another by the sharp edge of a definite event. The Early Victorian period, with its fragrance of youth—youth, Queen, young Empire, young Dizzy, "Young England," young, youthful hopes and dreams—this faded imperceptibly into the drab, ugly mid-Victorian period, when houses and furniture became hideous, when false piety gained in power when dull respectability was worshipped and Prudery valued far above frank Common Sense.

The eighties gradually killed the mid-Victorian age. Followed the Edwardian period, a period of reaction against stupidity, of a convention—reaction carried, as usually happens, too far. It is this period which has been put an end to by the Great War.

Make up your minds to it, dear people; nothing will ever be quite the same again. Does that send a cold shiver of apprehension through you? Are you unable to face without dislike, misgiving, fear even, any other state of society than that which wrapped you so cozily in cotton-wool before the war? Are you saying to yourself as you read this, "I won't, I won't believe it. All that I value and care for belongs to the old order. If that is gone, let me go also. I have no further use for life."

If you feel that way, brace up. Show a braver face. There will be compensations. There always are. Even if you, madam, have to do your own housework—and be sure that many accustomed to being waited upon will have to come to that—you will be better in health. Imaginary ailments will fall from you. Your nerves will be calmer—"nerves" are the result mostly of energy wrongly employed. You will be less often bored. Even if you, sir (I address myself now to business men), are obliged to learn new methods you inherited from your father and to substitute for them a more vigorous, more alert activity, you will be rewarded not only in material profit, but in the greater interest your business will hold for you.

Those who lament old pleasures merit little sympathy. The old pleasures had outlived their savour. They had become merely modish and mechanical. We of the new age must make others for ourselves. If the process be slow, so much the better. We shall be thrown back on the enjoyments and delights which are offered free to all, which borrow summed up with poetic completeness in that thrilling phrase of his: "There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon, and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the heath."

Forward, then, without flinching or looking back. Let us get firmly into our minds that "After the war" will be quite unlike "Before the war." Let us greet the unseen with cheer, and move briskly with the procession, and the procession will leave us behind.—Daily Mail.

### UNCONQUERABLE ENGLAND.

Some astonishingly frank utterances on the fallacy of believing that England can be made to bend the knees to Germany are published, uncensored, by the Bremer Bürgerzeitung.

Were those rabid folks who are seated around a beer table or at a writing-desk far removed from the scenes of massacre to have their way the blood-thirsty world struggle would continue until not only the enemy, but we ourselves, were ground into the very dust. Then they would listen to talk of peace.

Enough, more than enough, of this vicious and dangerous twaddle about the crushing of the enemy who declines to be crushed, and who ought not even if he could, be crushed, for the effect of such a massacre would recoil on our own heads. We are sick of the talk about the necessity for forcing England to her knees.

It is perfectly true that England is our most dangerous enemy, whom the U. boats are severely punishing, but many a day must pass before she can be reduced to such a level as to be forced to kneel to us and beg for mercy. Every day, however, claims fresh sacrifices in blood and destroys millions' worth of property. It is not by overheated speeches, by everlasting pronouncements in favour of impossible conquests, that the resistance of the Allies can be broken. On the contrary, those peoples are only whinned up to more intense hatred of Germany, and the neutrals are rendered more and more distrustful.





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## ENGLISH GRAND LODGE. BI-CENTENARY FESTIVAL. KING'S MESSAGE.

No event of greater historic importance has ever been recorded in the annals of Freemasonry than the dignified and imposing celebration which took place in the Albert Hall, London, to mark an unbroken period of 200 years of Grand Lodge in England. (says *The Daily Telegraph*). Representing, as it did, every phase of Masonic activity, the immense gathering reflected the deep interest the occasion aroused among those belonging to the Order throughout the country. Since 1790 members of the Royal family have honoured the Craft by occupying the Grand Master's chair. The late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, fulfilled that high position from 1874 to 1901, and ever since the Duke of Connaught has been the distinguished Ruler.

Upon being escorted to the chair by a number of grand officers his Royal Highness read the following telegram from the King, who is a Grand Patron of the three great benevolent institutions of the society:

"I have received with much satisfaction the message which you, as Grand Master, have conveyed to me from 8,000 Freemasons who are to-day celebrating the 200th anniversary of British Freemasonry in England. Please thank them most cordially in my name. The traditional loyalty of British Freemasons is a force upon which the Sovereign of this country has ever reckoned, and has been to me a proud memory during the anxious years through which we are passing. (Signed) GEORGE V. R. 1917."

The telegram to his Majesty was in the following terms:—  
"Eight thousand Masons are assembling in the Albert Hall this day to celebrate the 200th anniversary of British Freemasonry in England. I desire, on their behalf, to take this opportunity of renewing our expressions of loyalty and devotion to your Throne and person, and to wish you long life and happiness. We pray that your victory may crown your armies and that a just and lasting peace may be the result. (Signed) ARTHUR."

Half an hour before the proceedings commenced the doors of the building were closed, and every seat in the vast auditorium had its occupant. The gathering was composed of Grand Officers, Provincial Grand Officers, members of London Rank, principal officers from Metropolitan and other lodges throughout the country, and many representing the world. Following the example of the Grand Master, a large number appeared in military uniforms, and those present in civilian dress, in very many cases of an elaborate character, a scene rich in colour and presented. The Duke of Connaught, who was supported on his right by the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey (Deputy Grand Master) was attended by his Equerry, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm F. Ponsonby, by the King's Equerry, Sir Arthur Henry McMahon (Past Grand Master of Egypt). Mr. T. F. Halsey (the Deputy Grand Master), in the absence of Lord Amhurst (Pro-Grand Master), on military service, extended a warm welcome to the Duke of Connaught. Reviewing briefly the history of Grand Lodge in England, he mentioned that at the first meeting of Grand Lodge they had working under its banner four lodges in active work throughout the Empire, and beyond its boundaries. Many lodges originally formed under their Grand Lodge were still working in vigorous life, under the jurisdiction of the various independent Grand Lodges throughout the world. And they might justly claim with the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, whose representatives they welcomed that whose share in the parentage of most of them, especially those in the Dominions of the Crown, and those in the United States and Central and South America, more than sixty, all nobly upholding the traditions of the Order.

The Duke of Connaught, in reply, said: "For more than sixteen years I have been with sincere satisfaction that I have presided over this great body as its Grand Master, and that satisfaction has deepened to-day by the bringing together of this vast assemblage of Freemasons, all imbued with the same tenets, which not only supply the fabric of Freemasonry, I adorn the fabric, in order fitly to celebrate the Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England. It is not necessary to enter with minuteness into statistics or detailed statements of facts. Every Mason can say of those devoted brethren who, to their lasting honour, invoked that assembly, as was said of their illustrious contemporary and great Freemason, Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of St. Paul's, 'If you wish to see their monument, look at the ground.' They builded better than they knew, but that was because they knew the creation of what has proved to be so glorious a superstructure on the strongest foundations. I have been reminded of the close association members of the Royal House have had with English Freemasonry. Grand Lodge had been in existence only twenty years when one of my ancestors joined the craft as Prince of Wales, and became the master of a lodge. A number of his descendants followed that illustrious example, and I recall especially to-day my grandfather, the Duke of Kent, who, as you have noted, materially assisted to promote the Union of 1813 from which so many Masonic blessings have flowed, and his late Majesty, King Edward (cheers) whose tenure of the Grand Master's throne for a quarter of a century will ever be memorable in the annals of the Order."

(Continued at foot of next column)

## A CHAT UNDER THE SEA.

Like unto other strange fish that swim in the sea, submarines have their points of difference. Though all belong to the same genus, some have attained a much higher stage of development than others. C03 ranked among the "others." Any well-grown tub would have disdained to call her "sister."

None the less, while not to be glowingly commended on the score of appearance, C03 possessed certain qualities of usefulness. These she had been employing "somewhere at sea." Flapping about on the bottom like a mud-turtle for nearly a week, she declared her youthful command officer to his "sub" as the pair settled down to dinner.

They were sitting at a small table which had been let down from the inward sloping sides of the boat. Successive days of unwashedness and unshavenness had left their imprint upon both. Conditions of life as it is lived right down in Davy Jones' locker make soap and water and razors temporarily barred luxuries. "My word, Smithouse," quoth the "C.O." fondling his own long-stubbed chin, "a little more of this and you'll out-whisker old von Tirpitz."

"I hand back the compliment," my bearded lady, replied to the "sub" cheerfully. "And after that we dine." "Dine, ight, hard tack doled out for the fiftieth time in succession by a bloomin' mat-low who hasn't washed for a week. What's the menu, Clews?" "Fanny Adams" (potted meat), biscuits, and water, sir," answered Clews, the "mat-low" referred to, with a quiet grin.

"Give it a fresh name, one that'll enable us to believe we've got a change of diet. Your eternal 'Fanny Adams' sounds so beastly cannibalistic."

"Bully an' biscuit, then, sir," responded Clews, "though some o' th' names th' chaps is callin' it's hot enough 't' roast th' tack."

"And that's putting it mildly, didn't I hear 'em?" added the sub. "Well, I hope we'll soon be able to get up long enough to make some tea; this victualing spell of hydropathic treatment's giving me chills," declared the "C.O." as he reached out a grimy hand for the biscuits.

And so the conversation flows to and fro across the table while the boat lies on the bottom fathoms deep, ever watchful, just waiting her opportunity. "JACKSTAFF" in the *Daily Mail*.

Loyalty to the Throne, devotion to public order, and determination to assist in every beneficent and patriotic cause, have characterised English Freemasonry throughout, and those present among us, who, as soldiers and officers of the King, and as active helpers in our present Imperial effort, representing many thousands of the brethren doing their duty in themselves a symbol that those qualities remain among us in their highest perfection. To the distinguished brethren from the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland who are with us, we give the most cordial greeting, and we extend as hearty a welcome to all who come to us from Grand Lodges in the Dominions beyond the seas, and in the United States of America. They well know that we hold fast to our immemorial and unimpaired principles, and that, even in this time of very great difficulty, the agency of our great Masonic institutions, are ever broadening their avenues of benevolence towards those who fall by the way. (Cheers.)

Addresses were afterwards presented from the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland by their respective Grand Masters. Both addresses expressed high admiration of the Mother of Grand Lodges, the Grand Master of English Freemasonry, and the Grand Master of Irish Masons was also Grand Master of the Lodge of Knight Templars. The Grand Master of Scotland remembered with pride that the late King Edward was Patron of Scottish Freemasonry, and that its Roll of members had the honoured name of the Grand Master of England.

MASONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The Duke of Connaught, in making suitable acknowledgment, trusted that the truly fraternal relations which throughout had been maintained would continue for all time. It was deeply gratifying to him that the Grand Lodge of Scotland recalled the great position of his late brother King Edward VII. held in Scottish Freemasonry, and that his own name appeared on their Roll.

His Royal Highness next offered a cordial welcome to distinguished Masons from Grand Lodges in the Dominions and from Grand Lodges in the United States. He proceeded: "Had the times and such brethren would, the number of such brethren would have been largely increased, but we have been largely assembled with us to-day as guard those assembled with us to-day as representative of the mighty Masonic host which now embraces the English-speaking world. To our British brethren beyond the seas we accord a whole-hearted fraternal greeting, asking them to tell on their return home, how very deeply all in the Motherland appreciate the devotion that has been shown to her so abundantly in this period of our stress. To our American brethren we say how sincerely we recognise that spirit of love of truth and loyalty to freedom which have led their nation to join with our own and with our Allies in the present struggle. From its beginning, we felt that the cause which we defend is that of Masonic Brotherhood in its noblest aspects, and that the victory of our cause will ensure the spread throughout all lands of the three Grand Principles on which our Order is founded, and the triumph of which was never more necessary, and we trust, never more assured, than at this hour."

Sir E. Leitchworth (the Grand Secretary) announced a large number of congratulatory messages from Grand Lodges throughout the world, and from district grand lodges and private lodges in the Dominions. He also read an address from the distinguished British civilian Freemason, Sir Ruhlben, sending fraternal greetings.

## BADGES FOR MARRIED MEN. A SINISTER AGITATION.

[BY AN INNOCENT MARRIED MAN.]

Too few men have yet become aware of a development of the emancipation of women that menaces man as nothing has ever menaced him—it is the now and startling "trade union" of women as a sex.

For thousands of years one of the most foolish and dangerous jests of men has been women's distinction. Wise men—husbands especially—have always quietly and unobtrusively encouraged and fostered that distinction. The humorists who gibe at it were traitors to their sex; they have helped to rob it of its Magna Charta.

One of the results of the new "trade union" of women is an agitation for compulsory wearing by married men of wedding rings or some other insignia—of badges—of their condition. I picked up a leading provincial weekly newspaper yesterday (circulating, be it noted, in a city where there are notoriously more women in the population than men) and read an eloquent and pathetic article (written presumably by a woman—for one can imagine no such Judas in one's own sex) urging "badges" for married men.

The article bristled with stories of the Wicked Married Soldier, of how he becomes enmeshed with the monastic life of barracks, bored by the prim conversation of the sergeant-major, and occasionally seeks the solace of local female society, forgetting to inform local female society that he is married. Far be it from me to deny that the Married Soldier may occasionally have suffered from shortness of memory. It is one of the commonest symptoms of shell-shock. But it is cruel to propose penalisation of the whole tribe of civilian married men.

I hear the retort, "But if women wear a wedding ring, why shouldn't men wear something, to denote that they are married?" The answer is that women are the jealous sex, and that no man's peace of mind would be worth a moment's purchase should he be worth a moment's purchase. Even in the old days, before women had learned trade unionism, it would have been bad enough. There were women in those times who, for the sake of stabbing the trusting wives of innocent husbands, would have been only too glad to plant the thorn. Was she not a famous woman dramatist who once wrote that "wherever women meet is a field of Waterloo"? I beg now, when women are leagued; when they have discovered the awful power of unity and amalgamation; when it is as they are leagued against and not their own sex, cannot you imagine brother married man—what a dog's life is before us?

All man's chivalry, all his urbanity; all his easy social instincts, would be weapons turned against him. The female amateur Sherlock Holmes would track every movement of our lives. We should have to walk the very streets in terror, with downcast eye, daring not to look right or left; for, mark you, brother married man, not mere wedding rings are proposed for us, disposable by a hand casually thrust into a pocket, coverable by a glove, but badges!

Whenever I ponder on this proposition that men should be thus labelled I remember a night of the Coronation illuminations of the late King Edward, when in company with friends I was slowly borne in the press of people up Pall Mall. We beguiled slow progress with a discussion upon this very subject. The debate was overheard by a lady behind us, a stout, muscular lady recouring a small, deprecatory, down-trodden husband. "Should men wear wedding rings!" she cried. "If I had my way they would be made to wear them through their noses."

The little husband shivered; we all shivered; I shiver again now at the mere contemplation of such a ukase.

## THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

Mr. Henry Wood, United Press correspondent with the French armies, writes:—

The French Foreign Legion, in which twenty-three Americans and scores of Argentinians, Brazilians, Swiss, Greeks, Spaniards, and representatives of other neutral countries are fighting, has to-day received its fifth citation, a greater number than any other French regiment has received. The Legion's citation is a recompense for the most glorious fighting in the vicinity of the Moronvillers crest, where, since April 17th, the bulk of the gains between a mountain which shall be nameless and Auberville, including the capture of the last-named village, were made by the Legion.

It has participated in every important French offensive since the beginning of the war, and declares that the recent fighting is the hardest ever experienced. Hindenburg having thrown against them his picked troops, which were reserved for the final and decisive battle.

The Legion fought continuously for six days and nights, hurling fifty thousand hand grenades alone. Until the objectives being finally attained, the Legionnaires fell asleep where they stood. A battalion of well-seasoned territorials, whose duty it was to bring up grenades, were so fired with enthusiasm at the spectacle of the fighting, that they joined in the fray themselves, winning a citation by the side of the Legion.

One sergeant-major, with five years' service to his credit, discovered a company of men falling into an ambush. He rushed forward and, single-handed, killed twelve Germans with grenades, and captured four guns.

A seventeen-year-old boy, armed with a portable machine-gun, killed six Germans, and, although wounded himself, refused to retire till he had killed a seventh.



# "THERE IS NO THIRD EVENT."

## MR. HILAIRE BELLOC'S SURVEY OF THE WAR.

In a remarkable survey of the war, its beginning and its end, Mr. Hilaire Belloc says:—

The war ripens, it is in the consciousness of all Europe that its turning-point is at hand. The length of time already past, the doubts of international finance upon the fortunes of further loans, the pouring out of lives, and the stinkiness of the strain are bringing us to the point where the exhausted enemy can, for the first time in the long process of his enemy, play a strong political card. He is playing it with all the energy remaining to him—he is playing it not only in Russia and at Stockholm, but in public statement through the suggestion and the repetition which he hopes may shake resolution even in France and England.

It is the moment, if ever there was one in this great business, when opinion must make itself secure once and for ever, both by memory and by anticipation, of what the core of this great conflict has been and must continue to be.

We have before us now, as the summer of 1917 opens, very plainly contrasted, Victory or Defeat. If we refuse the first in any degree, we accept the second.

The will is the same as ever, but the intellectual confusion is greater. We must reduce that confusion if we are to proceed.

### DISTRIBUTION TO RESTORE SECURITY.

One thing only will restore security, and that is a victory over the armed forces of the enemy, his disarmament, and then the exaction of just retribution, adds Mr. Belloc. "If that is not done from lack of will and energy, then we have voluntarily lost in the great debate, and we shall no longer be ourselves again for ever. If it cannot be done from lack of power, then we have complicity lost the future of England. If it is done—and only if it is done—can the security of Britain, with all that it means, be restored."

Retribution is a part of justice and still more in the present connection a necessary part of policy. Those who have deliberately destroyed must restore. Those who were guilty of breaking the public law of Europe must suffer a penalty. For there is nothing final that is not rooted in the spirit, and if you do not break the evil will you do not conquer evil.

The English papers have not printed the greater part of the evidence against the enemy. The reason they have not done so is, I think, in the main, that sort of reticence with regard to things physically repulsive which is a very marked character in the modern English temperament. But if anyone will ask those of his friends who can bear evidence as to what has happened in the invaded countries, if anyone will ask such a man for his own particular experience, and many such men for their own particular experiences, I think he will be appalled. It is not only a record of cruelty, it is a record of amazing and inhuman dirt, it is a record of diabolical things in the way of calculated insult and oppression.

### WHAT GERMANY HAS DONE.

When that spirit gets into an individual or into a community, you must extirpate it. You must kill it or it will kill its neighbours, and amongst its neighbours is yourself. You can only extirpate it by breaking its will, and you can only break its will by punishment. There will be no sure victory unless by its own labour the German community which has done these things of its own free will, and even with delight, is compelled to restore the material part of what it has destroyed. There will be no victory unless a very large number of men personally and demonstrably guilty of the evil deeds are personally punished for them; and there will be no victory unless the instrument—I mean the German army—by which these things were done with the full consent, remember, the full approval and full support of the German people as a whole, is broken up and forbidden to arise.

### THE IMPOSSIBLE THING.

If you are convinced that a complete victory is unattainable (and I am convinced of the exact opposite—believing that the issue actually may be at hand, and in any case only depends upon tenacity), then, whether you like it or not, you are admitting defeat. England simply cannot live so long as she remains, autonomous, capable of action, full of the memories of a successful resistance, an organised and armed community which has broken, and will break again those conventions of public law—particularly in maritime warfare—upon which the life of this country depends.

Say that victory in the complete sense is impossible, if you will—but then have the intellectual candour to admit the immediate consequence, which is the shyness of failure. For if victory is not complete in this supreme crisis of the world, there is no victory at all, but sheer defeat.

The things that Germany has done, that the whole German nation has enthusiastically done, in this war will either be made impossible in the future through the memory of terrible punishment, or else they will not. Either the will and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# SINKING OF THE "CAMERONIA."

## THE BOY ON THE BRIDGE.

One who was on board the transport *Cameronia* when she was sunk has given a shipping correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* some particulars of the disaster.

It occurred in the afternoon in a calm sea. The submarine which fired the torpedo was not seen from the *Cameronia*. The explosion was a severe one, and a number of the crew and soldiers were killed by it. The soldiers were below at tea, and as they rushed on deck the first thing they saw was the effects of the explosion and signs of the deaths that had been caused. There was excitement, but no panic, and the men soon got to their stations; but owing to the density of the crowd on the deck it was difficult for the seamen to get to their work on the lifeboats. The captain did not stop the ship, but carried on to get free of the danger area before stopping. There was no hope of saving the vessel.

About half an hour elapsed between the explosion and the going down of the ship, yet the very large body of troops was safely got on to destroyers and into the lifeboats with a loss which, beyond those killed or drowned through the explosion, was comparatively small considering the number carried. The army officers were admirable and did many brave and ready things in the trying circumstances. The ship's officers and men had tremendous work to do, and every member of the crew did his duty with skill and gallantry.

### A GREATHEART OF THE SEA.

No finer deed was done at sea than by the chief officer, Robert McBurnie, who lost his life. This gallant officer, who was one of the last to leave the ship, was much exhausted by his strenuous work in getting out the lifeboats; yet when safe on board a destroyer he dived into the water to rescue men who were drowning. Most probably his strength was already too far gone, but it was his nature to respond to the call.

On a previous voyage McBurnie had been on the Anchor liner *California*, which was also torpedoed, and he had suffered from exposure through giving most of his clothes to other people in the lifeboat who were worse off than himself. He was a native of Ayr and leaves a widow and children. The men of the *Cameronia* will never forget this Greatheart of the merchant service.

### THE CAPTAIN'S BOY.

One incident which did much to break the excitement in the first minute was the behaviour of a small Scottish youth, the captain's messenger boy, who carried his megaphone. The captain told the boy to shout to the men to keep steady, and the boy went to the head of the bridge companion and shouted through the megaphone: "Steady there, men! Keep cool! Keep your heads, men! It's a right; nae hurry, men!" and so on. The sight of this small youth with his big megaphone giving these sober instructions made the soldiers grin and relieved the tension at an awkward moment.

This little Glasgow boy showed his sharpness in several ways in these thirty minutes. The captain sent the boy to his cabin for his whistle. The boy could not find it, but instead of returning to the bridge, as most boys would have done, he shipped through the soldiers and got to the wireless cabin, where he saw an operator with a whistle in his mouth. He jumped up and seized it and was off like a shot with the explanation, "Cap'n wants a whistle." This plucky lad wanted to remain in the ship to the end with the captain, and had to be taken by the collar and lowered over the side on to a destroyer.

When the ship was stopped the lifeboats were speedily lowered. The destroyers steamed away, and the boats picked up the men in the water, and although dangerously crowded succeeded in remaining together in charge of the captain through the long hours till the patrol came up. The *Cameronia* sank soon after the captain had left her; he jumped from the bridge on to the windlass of a destroyer and slid down the stay to the deck. The ship sank evenly by the head, without a list on either side—as a man said who loved her well, "Like the lady she always was."

The very soul of this evil will be broken up or they will remain. If they remain, all that we have known in the past as England cannot remain side by side with them. The artery of English life, which is the sea, will be cut. Security, which is the root of English character, will be lost—and perhaps most profound of all in its effect—the years to come will be lived out under an increasing sense of failure and humiliation.

### A THING WHICH SAID.

"There arose in Europe a novel thing which said: 'I propose to live my own life in spite of Europe. I will break treaties, I will annex and despoil—I will consume all that feeds me, even if my increase is the death of others.' At its fullest development it challenged what it had long threatened. It was opposed by a league representing older and better things. In this league the two principals were the ancient, western civilisations of France and England."

"Now either this evil place and spirit so besieged will be carried and the war won, or it will hold out. If it holds out, it is, if possible, permitted it as to an unredoubtable fortress, then those who set out to restore public law and to avenge Europe are defeated. No verbiage can disguise that truth."—*Land & Water*.

# THE "MONGOLIA."

## NARRATIVE OF CALCUTTA MAN.

"It seemed as if the whole of the great ship was heaved up into the air as by some great convulsion, when she felt the force of the explosion."

In this way Mr. C. A. B. Pyne, of Messrs. Pyne & Hughman, the well-known Calcutta firm of Grosvenor House and British India Street, described his sensations in the sinking of P. & O. R.M.S. *Mongolia* off Bombay. Mr. Pyne was a passenger by the liner and the other day he related to a representative of *The Englishman* a graphic description of his experiences, containing much more detail than any that has yet been published. "It was about 16 minutes," he said, "between the moment of the explosion and the time that the *Mongolia* went down. Directly after the thunderous noise of the smashing of the mines, there was a continual tinkle of falling and breaking glass, and then a long, drawn-out moan as the water rushed into the ship and the air rushed out. It was a gruesome sort of sound. Gradually she went down stern first and for a time she stood up in that way with her bows protruding from the sea. Then her forepart settled down until she was on the bottom at a level keel with about six feet of her masts standing out above the water. It was a most sudden and most tragic experience. Of course, we cannot say what sort of a mine it was, but the general opinion is that it was either a single mine with a time-fuse, that first struck the bows and then drifted along the sides until it exploded amidships and right under the engine room or else two mines chained together that ran under the bows and exploded, one on either side. The noise was simply terrific."

The explosion occurred at just about midnight on June 23rd and soon the sea all round was black with coal dust from the bunkers, around which the mine had done the most damage. There must have been fearful holes in her sides and all those in the engine room, about 30 or 40 hands, of whom three were European Engineers met their end at this moment. There must have been about 60 first-class and 100 second-class passengers on board, but though the *Mongolia* was obviously sinking there was not the slightest panic and very little excitement. We had packed all our life-belts away as we thought all danger was past, but everybody speedily got a belt again and quickly braced it on. We were about 40 miles off the island which contains the Jangari Estate and which is about 60 miles from the coast south of Bombay. A lot of the passengers and crew got into the water, but nearly everybody who was not killed outright by the explosion was saved, though some were badly hurt. I was one of the last to go. The sea was very rough, and the waves 30 or 40 feet high. One by one the survivors were picked up, but poor Eric Hope of Sassoon & Co., at Singapore, could not be saved.

"On the liner before she sank the officers and the crew were splendidly cool and when the third officer said to me, 'You'll have to get into the water now,' he said it just as he would have spoken in ordinary conversation. Fourteen or fifteen of the boats eventually got away and although, in some of them, there were no seamen, they all made good progress under sail toward the coastline. Our boat had no expert guidance at first, but the captain came along and transhipped the chief mate to us and he took charge. Our craft got close to the shore when darkness was just coming down, and it was thought best to try to land through the breakers and the rocks and reefs. Some of the boats risked it and got in that night."

There were very few people on the island at the part where we landed, indeed, none but natives. We landed at different points, all along the coast and we got the sails off and rigged up tents. We had only ship's biscuits and coconuts to eat, excepting eight chickens which did not go far among 322 people and at first the natives charged 6d. for a coconut and then the price soon rose to half-a-crown. English money was all we had and as soon as the inhabitants found that they were getting only English coins there was an outcry. We spent all that Sunday night on the island and on Monday morning walked to the other side, where native sailing craft took us to the mainland. That was the steamer *Curlew*, which used to coast between Calcutta and Chandbally, picked up the boat all the survivors, passengers and crew, and you can guess that she was a pretty crowded ship. But there was plenty of warm coffee and tea to be had and some bully beef and we were comparatively comfortable. Mr. Justice Booth, of Perth, Western Australia, was one of the passengers and he was in a boat that was picked up at sea by another steamer on the night of the explosion. There were 13 or 14 women on board also, and an Australian officer, General Anderson, was among the passengers, as was Norman Brooks, the lawn tennis champion, and Mr. F. E. Winchcombe, a well-known Sydney man, and one of the heads of a very large wool firm in that city. He died in Bombay from the result of exposure. Another man was named Redding. He had served with a Belgian regiment at the front.

"The P. & O. people in Bombay did everything that they could for us. They came down to the steamer with plenty of ready cash so that we could immediately go and purchase clothing, and Mr. Leslie, a well-known Bombay man, dressed several out of his own wardrobe. Rooms had been reserved for us in the hotels."

Mr. Pyne related, also, one or two other incidents of the tragedy. One of the passengers possessed a dog, and when the smash took place it rushed up to the top deck and sat there calmly until someone found it a place in one of the boats. The ship's cat, too, was saved. Curiously enough, the night before the disaster this animal had had its tongue partly snapped off in a rat-trap, and was in no cheerful mood. "The mine," remarked Mr. Pyne "was insult added to injury."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# BERLIN TO-DAY.

## A DELUSION-FED PEOPLE.

### THE POWER OF OFFICIAL SUGGESTION.

(BY F. SEFTON DELMER.)

I am the last to wish to magnify the predicament in which the Germans find themselves with regard to food supplies, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding I will sum up my impressions as follows:—

- (1) The present ration means serious privation but not starvation.
- (2) The ration cannot be further reduced without disaster to the public health.
- (3) Even the present ration means diminution of productive efficiency in the working man and an increased mortality among the aged and feeble.
- (4) If the present ration can be continued indefinitely the people will be able to struggle on, although with deteriorating moral, till the sword decides.

A people that cannot be fed with bread must be fed with delusions. The Press, in obedience to the military Press director, manages to doctor every adverse report and to take the sting out of every German defeat. The explosion at Messines was heard from the Shetlands to the Golden Gate. In Germany I doubt if they have heard it yet, or, if they have, the Press will have carefully muted the sound. They will say how they pity the Belgians, whose territory is being blown up by vile English mines; they will say that they themselves had been already considering the advisability of evacuating this exposed ridge, and will assure everybody that the withdrawal from it was quite provided for in the measures taken by the omniscient Hindenburg. They will say "how small in comparison is the ground gained by the English to what they had planned to gain and would have gained had not the Germans held them at bay so gallantly. And the English losses! Really, when one comes to consider the matter, it is an indisputable German success."

When one lives in an atmosphere of perpetual suggestion of this sort, one sooner or later succumbs to it. In Berlin I constantly had to remind myself that these were German reports are full of German guile. The marvellous thing is that this subtle influence is felt even by intellectuals that perceive its trend.

MISLEADING TONE OF REPORTS. Every afternoon, day after day, I went across the street to the police station, where on a notice board was hung out the day's military report from Headquarters. It was posted up practically at half-past three every day. Month after month I watched the reports to see the progress our men were making, and I had to learn to read between the lines and to force myself to disbelieve, not the details of the report, but its misleading tone. Little groups of passers-by would gather round the notice board and after a while again disperse. The impression, I could tell, left on their minds was a negative but hopeful one—German at bay and her foes uselessly battering themselves to pieces in hopeless onslaughts.

All their hopes of going forward into France have long since vanished. "This time we intend to destroy France," a German officer said to his English wife in my hearing at the beginning of the war. The word still rings in my ears. "We intend to destroy France!" And now! So modest have these Germans grown that merely to hold out against attacks is greeted as victory. In silence they read the report and in silence they turn and walk away.

Now and again an individual will point to some telling sentence tucked away in the middle of the report—a village, a trench left to the enemy because it was no longer of any value—and his face will betray an almost imperceptible note of distrust, but he will say nothing. The womenfolk in the queues are more outspoken, and one used often to hear them say, "Wir siegen weiterwährend, doch kommen wir immer weiter zurück." "We have nothing but victories, and yet we always get farther back."

"THE TIMES" IN BERLIN. So strong is the spell, too, that the Germans can with comparative impunity permit foreign newspapers to come in. In the big *Café*, such as the *Josty* on the Potsdamer Platz, and the *Café Bayer*, Unter den Linden, one can read with not infrequent gaps, it is true, such papers as *The Times*, *Le Temps*, *Figaro*, *Matin*, *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), *Imperial* (Madrid), the Swiss newspapers *Der Bund* and *Die Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (*Le Journal de Genève* has long since been stopped), as well as the Dutch and Scandinavian papers. I have put questions with some curiosity to Germans who read *The Times* and have found that it has not shaken their credulity one jot. They call it a *Heftblatt*—a preacher of international hate, run by an eloquent descendant of the Father of Lies.

*The Times* has nevertheless virtually supplanted all other English papers in Berlin, and when I drew people's attention to the fact that a professor of history at the university had told me that *The Times Weekly* is stored up in the archives of the Royal Libraries as the most reliable summary of contemporary world events, they were at a loss to account for it. The fact is that the German's abuse is often but a corollary of his respect. The corrective influence of foreign newspapers as an antidote to his own Press is a perfectly negligible quantity.

The fact is that in spite of the proofs that the Germans have had that the offensive has been wrenched from the hands of Germany and passed into those of the Allies, the German people, intellectuals and unintellectuals alike, are still sufficiently under the spell of the Press to believe that they will continue to be able to hold Belgium long enough to use it as a *Festplatz* (pawn) in driving the final bargain called Peace—*Times*.

The explosion, he went on, blew down the wireless aërials so that no messages could be sent.

Altogether the experience was an unpleasant one. Hardly anybody on board saved anything at all of their personal possessions and most of them got away with only the clothing in which they stood up.

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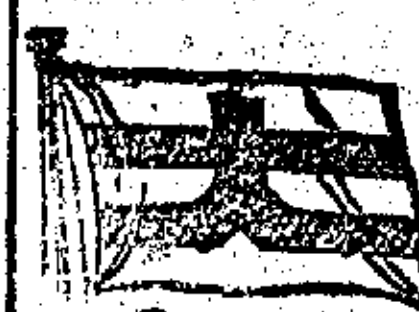
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"AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 9th Aug., at Noon  
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon  
"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.

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